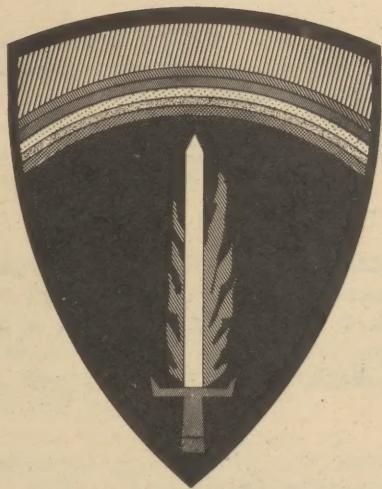


OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

11

PUBLIC WELFARE

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MILITARY GOVERNOR,

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HIGHLIGHTS

During the two-month period from the end of March to the end of May there was practically no net change in the number of persons receiving relief in the U.S. Zone. There was, however, an increase in April of 18,896 persons over the March number of 1,318,089 which in turn was offset by a decrease of 18,905 persons in May. The decrease in May is attributed to the demand for seasonal agricultural labor.

Expenditures for new citizens formerly designated as refugees and expellees decreased more than a third during the past two months, from RM 3,072,728 in March to RM 2,035,486 in May. This decrease is due to the reduction of new citizens receiving group care in camps and temporary shelter.

Adult welfare institutions in the U.S. Zone and the U.S. Sector of Berlin now number more than 1,500 and provide care for almost 100,000 persons. Reports indicate that all institutions are filled to capacity and have long waiting lists.

A revised agreement with the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG) was signed on 16 May 1947. During April and May, CRALOG shipments amounted to 639 short tons, including 7,500,000 units of insulin. The CRALOG office in New York estimates the total value of relief supplies shipped to the U.S. Zone since the beginning of the program in April 1946 to the present to be in excess of \$15,000,000.

During April and May, two new CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) packages have been approved for distribution. This increases the types of CARE packages to four as follows: food package, blanket package, cotton textile package, and wool textile package. In the two-month period more than 150,000 CARE packages were distributed in the U.S. Zone and the U.S. Sector of Berlin, bringing the total distribution to 559,263 packages.

Notwithstanding newspaper stories to the contrary, field reports of juveniles sentenced by courts indicate that the incidence of serious juvenile offenses in the U.S.-Occupied Area has remained fairly static at around 2,200 cases per month. Economic hardship, uprooted families, and lack of morale appear to be the chief causes of juvenile delinquency.

During April and May, 1,521 undernourished children between the ages of 4 and 10 were sent to Switzerland on recuperational vacations for periods of three months. These vacations are under the auspices of the Swiss Red Cross.

Several of the major private welfare agencies of the U.S. Zone have been holding spring meetings to review their work, consolidate their organizations, and make plans for the future. The Caritas Verband held a four-zone conference in Regensburg on 16-18 April; the Arbeiterwohlfahrt of Bavaria met in Nuremberg on 19-20 April; and the Bavarian Red Cross held an assembly in Ingolstadt on 12 April for the purpose of adopting a new charter.

During the period under review a study was made of schools of social work in the U.S. Zone and the city of Berlin. Of the 11 schools operating in U.S.-controlled territory, four are in Bavaria, three are in Hesse, two are in Wurttemberg-Baden, one is in Bremen, and one is in the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

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## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

### General Relief Statistics

The number of persons receiving relief in the U.S. Zone at the end of May remained almost exactly the same as at the end of March (Figure 1). In the U.S. Sector of Berlin the trend of more than a year continued with a reduction from 85,595 in March to 80,761 at the end of May.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF

Area	March	April	May	Net Change from March
Bavaria	708,597	717,784	699,962	- 8,635
Bremen	26,114	26,131	25,933	- 181
Hesse	323,590	330,990	327,593	+ 4,003
Wuerttemberg-Baden	259,788	262,080	264,592	+ 4,804
U.S. Zone	1,318,089	1,336,985	1,318,080	- 9
Berlin Sector	85,595	84,170	80,761	- 4,834
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	1,403,684	1,421,155	1,398,841	- 4,843

Figure 1

It will be noted that the number of persons receiving relief increased during April but decreased somewhat in May. The decrease in May from the April figures is considered to be a seasonal fluctuation reflecting the demand for agricultural labor. The following specific factors are considered to be the chief causes which force Germans to apply for relief:

- a. Many persons, particularly refugees, have now exhausted their funds and have been forced to apply for public assistance.
- b. Returning prisoners of war and persons infiltrating into the U.S. Zone for the purpose of reuniting with their families are usually in need of immediate assistance.
- c. Failure of relief recipients to accept farm labor or common labor because of the small wages paid by farmers or because of lack of shoes and clothing.
- d. Lack of transportation from the homes of recipients to the places of employment.
- e. Many jobs, particularly those for women, pay a wage less than the amount received as assistance and less than enough to pay the minimum costs of subsistence. When such jobs are accepted, the income must still be supplemented with public assistance.
- f. Lack of employable members in family groups.

Relief expenditures for the U.S. Zone for April and May decreased from RM 36,503,191 at the end of March to RM 35,410,418 at the end of May (Figure 2). This represents a decrease of approximately 3 percent from the March expenditures, as shown below:

**GENERAL RELIEF EXPENDITURES**  
(in Reichsmark)

Area	March	April	May	Net Change from March
Bavaria	17,264,221	17,479,236	16,713,870	- 550,351
Bremen	833,482	838,301	837,486	+ 4,004
Hesse	11,243,595	11,048,699	10,860,472	- 383,123
Wuerttemberg-Baden	7,161,893	7,052,164	6,998,611	- 163,282
U.S. Zone	36,503,191	36,418,400	35,410,418	-1,092,773
Berlin Sector	3,121,579	3,477,825	2,651,544	- 470,035
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	39,624,770	39,896,225	38,061,962	-1,562,808

**Figure 2**

Welfare officials in Land Wuerttemberg-Baden report an expenditure of RM 73,441,421 during the winter as "special winter relief". Grants of RM 100 to adults and RM 50 to children under 16 were made in accordance with a decree of the Staatsministerium (State Ministry) which was designed to help the poor of the Land through the winter. Only those in need received this special supplementary grant, but "need" was to be liberally interpreted. The extent of this payment can be appreciated when it is noted that the regular monthly relief expenditures in the Land are only 1/10 as great. A similar winter relief payment and other special grants have been made in the other Laender, notably Hesse. The reasons for this deviation from the policy of individual investigation and careful computation of need are numerous.

German welfare officials in Baden pointed out to Military Government welfare officers in the course of a recent inspection that the local Kreis officials are not yet competent to apply the relatively new concept of "relief only to those with proved need". German welfare grants are given out by income groups of needy persons. The tendency is to set a relief standard for a group rather than to go beyond the group to the individuals. This is a saving in personnel, as it requires smaller staffs of investigators with less professional training. Under this practice relief may go to some who could get along without it, but the great mass of needy persons are cared for. In this connection it should be noted that the regular German relief standards are very low (averaging RM 28 per month per individual) and that a remarkably small part of the population (6 to 8 percent) are shown on the records of the Kreis welfare agencies. It is probable that the total expenditures, including these special winter-relief payments, are not in excess of the amounts which would be expended if a thorough investigation of each case were made. It is not American practice, but it appears to be consistent with German experience.

Care of New Citizens (Refugees and Expellees)

Expenditures for refugees and expellees or "new citizens" decreased sharply in April and May as shown in Figure 3. The decrease of 33.75 percent since March is attributed to the decrease in the number of new citizens residing in camps or temporary shelter who receive group care. As the result of the suspension of group movements of expellees from eastern Europe, new citizens in camps and temporary shelter are being absorbed gradually.

# PUBLIC WELFARE

## EXPENDITURES FOR NEW CITIZENS (Refugees and Expellees) (in Reichsmark)

Area	March	April	May	Net Change from March
Bavaria	1,309,905	1,624,612	1,408,017	+ 98,112
Bremen	38,327	35,704	38,071	- 256
Hesse	1,428,286	468,634	375,285	-1,153,001
Wuerttemberg-Baden	103,539	95,955	76,794	- 26,745
U.S. Zone	2,880,057	2,224,905	1,898,167	- 981,890
Berlin Sector	192,671	148,788	137,319	- 55,352
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	3,072,728	2,373,693	2,035,486	-1,037,242

Figure 3

### Mass Feeding

The mass feeding program conducted in the larger cities decreased slightly during the past two months, as shown below. This indicates an increased absorption of the unstable elements of the population into the community and increased ability to secure cooking facilities and fuel.

## MABS FEEDING EXPENDITURES (in Reichsmark)

Area	March	April	May	Net Change from March
Bavaria	1,426,160	1,294,794	1,259,233	- 166,927
Bremen	704,705	796,457	810,294	+ 105,589
Hesse	196,124	269,165	269,164	+ 73,040
Wuerttemberg-Baden	338,696	279,388	266,675	- 72,021
U.S. Zone	2,665,685	2,639,802	2,605,366	- 60,319
Berlin Sector		306,786		
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	2,665,685	2,946,588	2,605,366	- 60,319

Figure 4

### Institutional Care for Adults

Welfare institutions for adults numbering more than 1,500 now provide care for almost 100,000 persons in the U.S.-occupied area (Figure 5). All reports indicate that institutions are filled to capacity and have long waiting lists, particularly for homes and institutions for the aged.

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL CARE  
April 1947

	Number of Institutions & Homes		Number of Inmates		
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Total
Bavaria	458	413	31,471	25,833	57,304
Bremen	11	15	774	424	1,198
Hesse	81	228	11,502	10,153	21,655
Wuerttemberg-Baden	67	162	4,877	6,845	11,722
U.S. Zone	617	818	48,624	43,255	91,879
Berlin Sector	30	52	3,156	1,634	4,790
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	647	870	51,780	44,889	96,669

Figure 5

Imported Relief Supplies

A revised agreement between Military Government and the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG) has been signed on 16 May 1947. This agreement provides for the use of the CRALOG channel in the shipment of educational, cultural, and recreational supplies; makes it possible to be more specific in designating the ultimate recipients of shipments while preserving the principle of equitable distribution to the most needy; and brings the CRALOG representatives in the U.S. Zone under the administrative control of a CRALOG Field Director. The American relief agencies which are working together within the structure of CRALOG believe that the provisions of this new agreement not only establish a firmer basis of understanding between Military Government and the donor agencies but also point to a greater volume and variety of donations to meet the need of the German people.

During the months of April and May, importations of supplies coming from CRALOG totaled 639 short tons and included 7,500,000 units of insulin. Also included were 525 tons of food, 78 tons of clothing, and 36 tons of miscellaneous goods. The CRALOG office in New York estimates the shipments to the U.S. Zone from April 1946 to March 1947 as having a total value of over \$15,000,000. The first shipment of CRALOG supplies has reached the city of Berlin for distribution in accordance with arrangements made by the Allied Kommandatura. This shipment consists of 20 tons of used clothing and two tons of margarine. Distribution will be made through a committee consisting of representatives of the Magistrat (Berlin City Public Welfare Office) and representatives of the principal private welfare agencies. Individual packages have been made up, and distribution has commenced to some 11,380 families consisting of mothers who are receiving minimum relief grants.

A total of 660 tons of relief supplies arrived in the U.S. Zone through the International Committee of the Red Cross. This included 329 tons of food, 73 tons of clothing, and 258 tons of clothing and miscellaneous articles.

A number of representatives of American relief agencies have visited Germany during the past two months. The visit of Mr. Otto Robert Hauser, President of the American Relief for Germany, was particularly significant. This organization, which has the generous support of German-Americans, ships its supplies through the American Friends Service Committee and CRALOG. In the course of an intensive survey of German relief agencies and living conditions, Mr. Hauser has returned to the United States to embark on a speaking tour in which he will make a graphic presentation to the American people of the needs of the German people for American assistance. Not entirely satisfied with the reporting procedures

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of the German agencies, he will require more complete reporting on the distribution of future supplies contributed by his organization.

Relief shipments from the Vatican designated to the Caritas Verband in the U.S. Zone have recently been arriving without prior notification to and allocation by the German Central Committee. In conference with Catholic representatives to Military Government, it has been agreed that the import of Vatican shipments will be made to conform to Military Government Regulations on voluntary relief supplies and to the letter of agreement signed by a representative of the Vatican.

The League of Red Cross Societies, which is a federation of national Red Cross societies, with headquarters in Geneva, has authorized a representative of the American Red Cross to serve as its representative in the negotiation of an agreement with Military Government for the importation of relief supplies from foreign national Red Cross societies. This American Red Cross representative has completed a survey of Red Cross activities in the U.S. Zone. He reports that the Land Red Cross organizations in each of the four Laender of the U.S. Zone are now stabilized and working effectively under new democratic constitutions.

The CARE package program continued to develop as an important source of supplementary relief supplies. The main office in New York reports that it receives 12,000 remittances a day and that 60 percent of all packages are destined for Germany. Two new CARE packages have been approved for distribution in the Zone in the last two months — a wool textile and a cotton textile package. This brings the number of types of CARE packages to four. The wool package contains 3½ yards of excellent pure-wool suiting and necessary accessories, while the cotton package contains 18 yards of cotton goods and accessories. The new food package, replacing the original 10-in-1 ration, is now being widely distributed in the U.S. Zone. During April and May over 150,000 CARE packages were distributed, bringing the total distributed to 559,263 packages. These figures include the city of Berlin, in which 61,306 packages were delivered in the last two months.

The Laenderrat, which had been requested some months ago to make an investigation of the activities of the German Central Committee to ensure its adequacy to handle the CARE package program, has reported that it has made arrangements for periodic inspections of the German Central Committee and will require that its reports be more complete and uniform. The Laenderrat is confident that the German Central Committee can continue to handle the anticipated volume of CARE packages expeditiously.

### CHILD WELFARE

#### Juvenile Delinquency

In view of a newspaper report of greatly increased juvenile delinquency, special studies have been made by Military Government in order to secure specific information on current delinquency trends. Conferences with leading German welfare and court officials have been the basic source of information. The reports which so far have been received indicate that the incidence of serious juvenile offenses for the U.S. Zone has remained fairly static in recent months. These reports are supported by court statistics as made available by the Jugendaemter (Child Welfare Offices). A comparison for February, March, and April of Military Government and German court convictions is shown in Figure 6, below.

NUMBER OF JUVENILES SENTENCES BY MILITARY  
GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN COURTS

Area	February	March	April
Bavaria	1,190	1,149	999
Bremen	232	213	203
Hesse	312 a/	320	355
Wuerttemberg-Baden	318	383	486
U.S. Zone	2,052	2,065	2,043
Berlin Sector	140	180	236
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	2,192	2,245	2,279

a/ Incomplete

Figure 6

These statistics, which are a good index of delinquency trends, indicate a decline in juvenile delinquency from February to April of 17 percent in Bavaria and 13 percent in Bremen. In Wuerttemberg-Baden and Berlin Sector, however, court convictions increased from February to April by approximately 50 percent and 65 percent, respectively. Theft and burglary head the list of offenses against Military Government and German law (925 cases in February, 1,037 in March, and 1,099 in April), followed by violations of curfew laws (248 cases in February, 195 in March and 110 in April).

Postwar juvenile delinquency in the city of Berlin today, as might be expected, is considerably greater than in prewar years. The basis for this deduction is the comparison of number of juvenile court cases and the number of delinquent and pre-delinquent children under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Offices in 1938 and 1946, as shown in Figure 7.

JUVENILE COURT CASES IN BERLIN

Age	1938	1946
14 years and over	3,110	6,414
Delinquent and pre-delinquent children under supervision of youth welfare offices		
Girls	976	4,827
Boys	2,022	6,621
Total	2,998	11,448
Grand Total	6,108	17,562

Figure 7

This great increase in juvenile delinquency in Berlin is attributed by the Welfare Directors to the prevailing adverse conditions. From 30 to 50 percent of juvenile delinquency is estimated to be the result of acute need and hardship. Theft of potatoes, vegetables, coal, essential clothes, and other necessities are reported daily. Lack of parental influence is also a decided factor. Of the 158 youths presently serving sentences in the Detention Home in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, approximately 53 percent came from homes where the normal parental influence

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was lacking, the father in each case being dead, being a prisoner of war, or being absent for some other reason. A few of the children have neither parents nor home.

It has been recognized that close cooperation between the Jugendamt and the court is one of the most valuable safeguards against juvenile delinquency. Ways of improving this cooperation and encouraging the Jugendaemter to expand and intensify the functions which they are carrying out under the provisions for juvenile court aid and protective supervision have received the special attention of Military Government. These efforts have resulted in an increase in juveniles receiving juvenile court aid and juveniles placed under the protective supervision of the Jugendamt, as shown in Figures 8 and 9.

NUMBER OF JUVENILES WHO RECEIVED  
JUVENILE COURT AID

Area	February	March	April
Bavaria	912	813	741
Bremen	244	215	232
Hesse	299	305	308
Wuerttemberg-Baden	451	536	583
U.S. Zone	1,906	1,969	1,864
Berlin Sector	233	213	314
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	2,139	2,182	2,178

Figure 8

NUMBER OF JUVENILES UNDER PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION  
OF THE JUGENDAEMTER

Area	February	March	April
Bavaria	13,002	13,198	13,523
Bremen	2,326	2,317	2,585
Hesse	10,646	10,794	10,651
Wuerttemberg-Baden	7,612	8,000	8,094
U.S. Zone	33,586	34,309	34,853
Berlin Sector	5,912	6,028	6,522
Total, U.S.-Occupied Area	39,498	40,337	41,375

Figure 9

Wuerttemberg-Baden has adopted a detailed plan, which has been in operation in Berlin for some time, whereby the provisions of the progressive German Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Court Act will be brought into full effect. The Jugendaemter (Child Welfare Offices) will provide probation and case work service in each juvenile case which comes before a German court. Relationships between the Jugendaemter and the Military Government courts, in the cases of juveniles, have not been so close as desirable in all instances. A revision of Military Government Regulations, Title 5, now provides that the Military Government courts use the services of the Jugendaemter in the same manner as do the German courts. This brings the juvenile work of the Military Government courts into conformity, in this regard, with German juvenile legislation and practice.

Homeless Youth

Homeless youths continue to present a major problem from the standpoint of facilities for their care. German welfare officials, encouraged by Military Government, have intensified their efforts in the direction of setting up and expanding existing facilities. In Bavaria, final plans have been completed for the opening of an institution at Buchhof. It will accommodate 30 boys and will rapidly be expanded to care for 150 boys who will be offered training in mechanics, carpentry, cabinet-making, and farming. The Arbeiterwohlfahrt (Workers Welfare Organization) has assumed the responsibility for the management of this home. In Hesse the Innere Mission (Evangelical) is setting up a tent camp at the outskirts of Frankfurt which will house 300 homeless boys between the ages of 14 and 18. These boys will find employment in construction work in connection with an expellee settlement which is being established there also by the Innere Mission. Another project which has been supported by Military Government is the development of a demonstration apprentices' home for 100 homeless boys at the outskirts of Kassel. It has been arranged for these boys to receive vocational training at the Henschel Locomotive Factory and Repair Shop. This project has been recognized by military authorities and German officials as a constructive measure in combatting juvenile vagrancy and as a valuable contribution to the solution of the manpower problem. Its full development has been retarded by the lack of equipment.

Recuperational Vacations for Children

During April and May, three groups of children, totaling 1,521 children, departed for Switzerland, where they will vacation for three months in homes of Swiss citizens or health resorts. The first of these groups consisted of 542 children who departed from Frankfurt on 24 April. Of this group, 470 undernourished children were placed in Swiss Homes, and 72 with tubercular tendencies were placed in a children's sanatorium. The second group (529 children) which left Berlin on 8 May included 79 children who went to homes of friends and relatives. The remainder were placed in selected Swiss homes. A third group of 450 children from Offenbach and Hanau departed on 21 May.

These vacations are under the auspices of the Swiss Red Cross, which finds the homes and resorts in which the children are placed, selects the children to receive these advantages, and furnishes supervisory service, transportation and medical services. Only children between four and ten years of age who are undernourished or who are in need of recuperational care are eligible for these vacations which are without cost to the children. In addition to the 1,521 children selected in April and May, the Swiss Red Cross is making plans to send an additional 1,700 children to Switzerland during the next six months.

The Bavarian Red Cross has arranged with the Red Cross in Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, for an exchange of children for reasons of health. The Bavarian Red Cross will receive from Schleswig-Holstein 100 children needing vacations in the mountains and will send to Schleswig-Holstein 100 children from Bavaria needing vacations at the seashore. The children will remain for three or four weeks and will then be returned and replaced by an equal number.

Return of Evacuees to Berlin

During April an Army hospital train returned 394 mothers and children to Berlin, making a total of 2,831 mothers and children who have returned to Berlin from Bavaria, where they were evacuated during the war to avoid the bombing.

Two groups of evacuees were also returned from Denmark to Berlin during April. The first group consisted of 600 school children and 76 teachers, while the second group was made up of 517 children and 222 mothers.

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### Child Feeding Program

The use of voluntary relief supplies in the supplementary child feeding programs which provided hot meals for up to 250,000 children in the U.S. Zone from welfare supplies has been discontinued with the beginning of the so-called "Hoover program". As food is now provided from governmental, rather than voluntary sources, the German private welfare agencies no longer carry the major responsibility. Welfare agencies are actively cooperating in the administration of the present program, and the experience of the past year has been found most valuable.

In Bavaria the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for supervising the program with a committee which includes Bavarian welfare officials. The Public Welfare Division of the Ministry of the Interior will make up any financial deficit which arises from the lack of private contributions or the inability of the children to pay for the meals.

In Hesse it is the Ministry of Culture which has assumed administrative responsibility for the program with the active assistance of both public and private welfare agencies.

### PRIVATE AGENCIES

Several of the major German private welfare agencies in the U.S. Zone have been holding spring meetings to review their work, consolidate their organizations, and make plans for the future. In addition, announcements have been made of a future meeting of the Evangelische Hilfswerk in June and a Zone-wide convention of the Deutsche Verein fuer Offenliche und Privat Fuersorge.

Caritas Verband representatives from all four zones of Germany met for a three-day conference in Regensburg from 16 to 18 April to discuss programs and future plans. Emphasis was placed on self-help rather than continued receipt of foreign relief supplies. The representatives pointed out that it would be several years before refugees and expellees would be settled and assimilated to any real degree. The breakdown of family life, with the resultant problem of juvenile delinquency, was emphasized as one of the major concerns of all welfare agencies.

The Arbeiterwohlfahrt (Workers Welfare Agency) of Bavaria held a convention in Nuremberg on 19 and 20 April. Kreis offices were established in addition to headquarters at the Regierungsbezirk and Land level, and a Land president was elected. The Arbeiterwohlfahrt, which was liquidated by the Nazi Party, has grown steadily since its reestablishment, after the war, and now reports approximately 40,000 dues-paying members.

On 11 and 12 April the Bavarian Red Cross held an assembly in Ingolstadt for the purpose of adopting a new charter. Approximately 700 individuals, including two representatives from each Kreis, participated. A new democratic charter was adopted, and a president, treasurer, and an executive board were elected by secret ballot. The Election Board consists of 72 persons. The head of the Munich Jewish Community was elected as one member of this board. The election of a Jewish leader is significant in that it appears to indicate a more enlightened attitude on the part of the Bavarian Red Cross. The Land Administrative Board elected an executive committee of nine persons to function in the interim between administrative board meetings. The annual budget for the Bavarian Red Cross for the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1947 proposes expenditures of RM 7,134,000. Of this amount, RM 1,285,000 is proposed for administrative expenses, approximately 18 percent of the total budget.

In Bavaria there are two associations for the blind -- the Bavarian Association for the Blind and the Association for Disabled Blind. The Bavarian Association consists wholly of persons blinded from birth or by disease or by injury in civilian occupations, while the Disabled Blind consists of war blind and a very small percentage of civilian blind. A considerable amount of dissension exists between the two organizations. The Bavarian Association for the Blind has charged that the war blind receive preferential treatment as follows:

a. All war blind have an allowance for rent, regardless of need, while civilian blind have no such allowance.

b. War blind have a priority on jobs available to blind persons. It was stated that 78 percent of the employable war blind were employed and that only 28 percent of the employable civilian blind were employed.

c. War blind have a priority in rehabilitative training.

d. Seeing-eye dogs are given only to war blind.

e. The association for Disabled Blind receives financial help from the Land Government in meeting administrative costs, but no assistance is given the Bavarian Association for the Blind.

f. Members of the Association for Disabled Blind who are brush makers receive pay for the brushes that they have made and retain rights to all allowances that accrue to them, but members of the Bavarian Association for the Blind receive no pay for brushes that they have made.

With a view to determining what action should be taken in cases such as those mentioned above, a survey of the Associations of the Blind in the British and the U.S. Zones has just been completed, and recommendations are in the process of being formulated.

#### PERSECUTEE

In three of the Laender of the U.S. Zone -- Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden -- and the U.S. Sector of Berlin a total of 88,879 persons have been registered by German authorities as of 1 May 1947 as victims of Nazi persecution. Persecutees are generally classified as Political Persecutees, Racial Persecutees, and Religious Persecutees, although Jewish persecutees are sometimes classified as Religious Persecutees and at other times as Racial Persecutees. Numbers in these categories are shown in Figure 10.

#### OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED PERSECUTEE (1 May 1947)

	Political Persecutees	Racial Persecutees	Religious Persecutees	Total
Bavaria	17,194	a/	45,606	62,800
Bremen	b/	b/	b/	b/
Hesse	5,139	3,586	351	10,262 c/
Wuerttemberg-Baden	6,343	2,754	297	9,786 d/
Berlin Sector	e/	e/	e/	6,032
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,686</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>46,254</b>	<b>88,880</b>

a/ Listed with Religious Persecutees  
b/ No reports available

c/ Includes 1,187 survivors of persecutees

d/ Includes 392 survivors of persecutees  
e/ No breakdown available

Figure 10

## PUBLIC WELFARE

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### SEARCH SERVICES

Reports submitted by the Central Zone Search Service, Munich, reveals increased emphasis on matters pertaining to prisoners of war. In order to expand search services effectively, the Munich service has arranged conferences with representatives of the French Zone Search Service, which is sponsored by the French occupation authority, and arrangements have been completed for German representatives to attend the Search Service meeting in Hamburg in June.

The Search Service in Munich is constantly improving its performance and has located 190,600 persons since 7 January 1947. It now employs 325 persons. Approximately 2,500 inquiries are received daily. The main index file consists of approximately 7,000,000 cards on individuals. Files are arranged alphabetically and, in the case of identical names, chronologically by age. The Search Service also maintains a radio "listing service" in which lists of individuals and their addresses are broadcast daily.

The German Search Service in Berlin located 1,613 missing persons in April. Of these people, 1,106 were soldiers, 497 civilians, 10 children. The total number of persons located since the Berlin Search Service was established early in 1946 is 16,501.

### SURVEY OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

A study of the schools of social work in the U.S. Zone was undertaken in April and May to determine the caliber of the work now being carried on and to ascertain what might be done to assist the schools in strengthening their programs. Spot checks were made with the approval of the appropriate authorities in the British Zone to see how the school programs compare in the two zones. It was found that there are now 26 schools operating in the French, British, and U.S. Zones. Nine of these are under the jurisdiction of the public authorities, and 17 are under voluntary auspices. Seven of the privately sponsored schools are Catholic, and eight are Protestant. At the beginning of the Nazi regime in 1933, there were 39 schools in Germany of which ten were located in the area now under Soviet control.

The survey brought out the fact that the schools are operating without adequate teaching staffs or classrooms and in most instances without the necessary up-to-date books and materials. In spite of this, morale in the schools is good and the teaching staffs interviewed in connection with the survey showed an impressive devotion to the task facing them. Eleven of the 26 schools now known to be functioning are in the U.S.-Occupied Area: four in Bavaria, two in Wurttemberg-Baden, three in Hesse, one in Bremen, and one in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. All of the schools are on a junior professional level and are not directly attached to universities or colleges as in the United States.

Candidates for admission to a school of social work must have completed ten years of education -- four years in elementary school and six years in a higher school. In addition, three years of practical experience is required in some branch of social welfare work or as teacher or homemaker. Since many of the universities were damaged during the war and thus able to accept only a limited registration, some of the schools of social work are receiving applications from students who have had some university training. The course of training is two years, six months of which is devoted to field work or practice. The plan varies according to the school.

The confessional schools place considerable emphasis upon religious and character training.

Certain courses in all schools are directed toward the preparation for a public examination which all students are required to take at the end of their training period.

The study was conducted by a consultant on social-work training, who came from the United States under the reorientation program for this purpose. Recommendations included the suggestion that scholarships and fellowships for training in the United States be secured for outstanding persons and that the schools be encouraged to reestablish their former association of schools of social work which functioned from 1917 to 1933 as a coordinating body interested in standards of teaching and other problems associated with the training of social workers.







